Registered No. M.—1175.

The Mysore Gazette.

Vol. 75] PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY [No. 5

BANGALORE, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1940.

PART I

IMPORTANT GOVERNMENT ORDERS

CHIEF SECRETARIAT

An Errata to para 32 of the G. O. No. 1849-900—C. B. 58-39-1, dated 6th November 1939, on Constitutional Reforms in Mysore.

ORDER No. 3760-3810—C. B. 58-39-7, DATED BANGALORE, THE 24TH JANUARY 1940.

The following errata to para 32 of Government Order No. 1849-900—C. B. 58-39-1, dated 6th November 1939, is issued :—

For the words, "the number of seats proposed by the Committee for Trade and Commerce, and for Industries is capable of reduction by one each," appearing in the second sentence, substitute the following :—

"the number of seats proposed by the Committee for Trade and Commerce is capable of reduction to one".

The second sentence as amended will thus read as under :—

Government consider that separate representation is unnecessary in the case of Inamdars and Agriculture including Sericulture, and that the number of seats proposed by the Committee for Trade and Commerce is capable of reduction to one, and that under present conditions in the State, three seats will provide adequate representation for Labour.

B. T. KESAVIENGAR,
Chief Secretary to Government.

Report on the Administration of the Revenue Department for the year 1938-39.

READ—

Letter No. P. Per. 44—38-39, dated the 6th October 1939, from the Revenue Commissioner in Mysore, forwarding the Report on the Administration of the Revenue Department for the year 1938-39.

ORDER No. R. 4236-49—L. R. 213-39-7, DATED BANGALORE, THE 18TH JANUARY 1940.

Mr. K. V. Anantaraman, B.A., continued to be the Revenue Commissioner till 16th October 1938, when, on his appointment as Member of Council, he was succeeded by Mr. S. Abdul Wajid, B.A.

2. *District, Sub-Division and Taluk Charges.*—Changes of Deputy Commissioners were necessitated in the exigencies of service in the districts of Tumkur, Kadur and Chitaldrug towards the end of the year.

(ii) The new Sub-Divisions constituted at Chikmagalur and Tumkur were continued and a Special Land Acquisition Officer was sanctioned for a period of three months with headquarters at Sagar for the acquisition of lands for the Sagar-Talaguppe Railway line. With a view primarily to provide adequately for the municipal administration of the growing town of Bhadravati, an officer of the status of Assistant Commissioner has been stationed at Bhadravati and placed in charge of a new Sub-Division with revenue jurisdiction over Channagiri Taluk.

(iii) There were no changes in the personnel of Amildars and Deputy Amildars in 32 taluks and 3 sub-taluks. The Bangalore Taluk, which was found to be too heavy and unwieldy a charge for one officer was bifurcated into two taluks, *viz.*, Bangalore North and Bangalore South and the arrangement was brought into effect from the beginning of this year.

3. *Village Officers.*—Two hundred and forty-seven cases of embezzlement of Government money by Village Officers were reported during the year and, including the cases pending from the previous year, 276 cases were finally disposed of. There was a decrease in the number of Village Officers against whom disciplinary action was taken. Seventy-two Patels and forty-five Shanbhogs were dismissed. It is reported that suspension and dismissals were generally ordered in cases of serious charges like embezzlement of Government money, and gross indifference to duty.

One hundred and ninety-seven illiterate Patels were replaced by literate men.

4. *Rainfall and Seasonal Conditions.*—The rainfall during the year was on the whole less than that in the previous year. It was besides untimely and ill-distributed. In the districts of Kadur and Shimoga particularly, the rainfall was insufficient while the maidan districts did not derive much advantage from the unseasonal showers. The year, therefore, was not a prosperous one from the agriculturist's point of view. A large number of tanks did not receive sufficient water and consequently the crops suffered. The acreage under all the principal crops except paddy and cholam showed a decrease and the outturn of crops was also slightly less than in the preceding year.

5. Due to these adverse seasonal conditions relief measures had to be undertaken in the affected areas on a fairly extensive scale. State forests were thrown open for free grazing wherever needed and concession to transport fodder to affected areas at a reduced railway freight was also granted and fodder loans were freely granted. Employment was made available to the agricultural classes in the affected parts by starting relief works and additional grants were sanctioned for these works. Instructions were issued to waive the raiyats' share of maintenance charges in regard to tank maintenance works as a measure of relief.

Besides applying the existing remission rules in a liberal spirit, the rules were further relaxed with a view to afford relief to rain-fed wet lands affected by drought. Remissions aggregating Rs. 3,66,705 were sanctioned by Government. Special concessions by way of remission of half wet assessment and suspension of the other half were sanctioned in respect of 18 villages of the Shikarpur and Sorab Taluks.

The concessions regarding the payment of Government dues sanctioned on account of agricultural depression were continued during the year and were liberally granted by the local officers.

6. *Accidental Fires.*—The number of cases of accidental fire during the year increased to 713 from 649 in the year previous and the value of property lost rose to Rs. 2,68,605 (Rs. 1,52,287). A sum of Rs. 3,871-2-0 was granted from the Distress Relief Fund to victims of these fires. A distressing feature of these accidents has been the larger number of human lives lost during the year.

7. *Cultivation.*—An extent of 60,952 acres bearing an assessment of Rs. 91,761 was taken up during the year out of the available waste lands while an area of 39,116 acres assessed at Rs. 55,164 was relinquished or resumed during the year, resulting in a net increase of 21,836 acres, with an assessment of Rs. 36,597, in the occupied area.

The cropped area also showed an increase of 82,328 acres, the increase being shared by all the districts except Mysore and Kadur.

8. *Darkhasts.*—Including the arrears pending at the beginning of the year, there were 26,792 applications for disposal, of which 20,500 were disposed of, leaving 6,292 darkhasts pending at the end of the year. Except in the Kolar, Shimoga and Kadur Districts, there was a decrease in the percentage of disposals, the Hassan and Bangalore Districts showing a marked fluctuation. The Bangalore, Tumkur and Mysore Districts continued to have a heavy pendency of old applications. Government trust that darkhasts will be disposed of more promptly.

The total area granted was 48,958 acres, realising a sum of Rs. 1,93,411 with an addition of annual assessment of Rs. 58,521.

6. *Amelioration of the Condition of the Depressed Classes.*—In connection with the amelioration of the condition of the Depressed Classes, darkhasts for grant of land were dealt with promptly and sympathetically. Out of 2,526 darkhasts for land for disposal, 1,638 cases were disposed of, leaving 828 at the end of the year. An extent of 3,931 acres was granted for cultivation under the Depressed Classes Concession Rules. These rules have been amended so as to make the lands granted thereunder inalienable.

Special attention was paid to the provision of drinking water facilities for these communities in rural areas. In 1,503 villages, separate wells are available for their use. Of these 365 wells were sunk at a cost of Rs. 88,340 during the year under report. A dozen deep well pumps were purchased in the Chitaldrug District for supplying drinking water to the Adikarnatakas from the village wells. Among other measures undertaken for the benefit of these classes may be mentioned the formation of special extensions for Adikarnatakas, grant of free sites and construction of model houses.

The work of amelioration of the condition of these classes which was hitherto being attended to by the Registrar of Co-operative Societies as Special Officer for Depressed Classes was transferred to the Revenue Commissioner. In response to a suggestion made in the Legislative Council in June 1939, a Committee consisting of officials and non-officials, with the Revenue Commissioner as Chairman, has been constituted to consider measures for the economic, social and other advancement of the Depressed Classes.

10. *Cultivation under Special Projects*—(i) *Cultivation under Vani Vilas Sagara.*—The area under occupation during the year was 8,617 acres, out of which 6,223 acres were under Karthika crop and 5,769 acres and 8 guntas under Vaishakhi crop. The total demand for the year, including arrears, was Rs. 45,229-10-9, of which a sum of Rs. 40,416-7-6 was collected and a sum of Rs. 2,209-11-5 was remitted. During the year a sum of Rs. 1,092-8-0 was disbursed on account of takavi loans for cocoanut cultivation.

(ii) *Irwin Canal.*—The total irrigable area under the channels opened for service was nearly 59,500 acres. It is reported that there was not much demand for the waste lands in this area and that an extent of 204 acres and 6 guntas only was disposed of for a sum of Rs. 43,121-3-9. The total demand on account of contribution and water-rate to the end of 1938-39 amounted to Rs. 49,42,538, out of which a sum of Rs. 24,23,255 has been collected. The arrears are very heavy

and it is hoped that with the help of the special establishment sanctioned for the purpose, better collections will be shown during the current year.

(iii) *Bhadra Right Bank Channel.*—According to re-classification made by the Survey Department, the irrigable extent under this channel is 8,102 acres and 14 guntas. The area under occupation at the beginning of the year was 6,826 acres, an extent of 366 acres was added to it either by fresh grants or by restoration of khates while 513 acres were resumed so that the net extent under occupation at the end of the year was 6,680 acres. A scheme of garden cultivation under the channels on the same lines as under the Vani Vilas Sagara was sanctioned during the year with a view to induce the raiyats to grow crops of a higher monetary value.

(iv) *Anjanapur Channels.*—An extent of 4,757 acres and 32 guntas under the right bank channel and of 891 acres and 28 guntas under the left bank channel was brought under irrigation during the year. Various concessions, such as the reduction of assessment and water-rate, increase in the number of instalments for payment of contribution, remission of water-rate on lands in four villages for the year 1936-37 were sanctioned during the year. A representation was made by some members in the Representative Assembly at its last Session that the prescribed water-rates are heavy and Government have promised to have enquiries made into this matter.

11. *Jamabandi and Demand, Collection and Balance.*—The Jamabandi settlement of all the taluks was practically completed before the Khistbandi.

Out of the total demand of Rs. 1,50,56,604 under Land Revenue, including Land Revenue Miscellaneous, a sum of Rs. 1,18,81,532 was collected and a sum of Rs. 5,03,077 was remitted under the rules or written off as irrecoverable, leaving a balance of Rs. 26,71,995 as against Rs. 22,61,553 at the end of the previous year. The percentage of collections to total demand was 78·9 against 84·6 in the previous year. The collections were generally low in all the districts except Chitaldrug, which reached a percentage of 97·1. The districts of Mysore and Tumkur had the heaviest balances. The percentage of collection was the lowest in the Tumkur District, being 68·4. The demand under Land Revenue proper showed an increase of about Rs. 25,000 which was shared by the Kolar, Tumkur, Mysore, Shimoga and Chitaldrug Districts. The demand under Land Revenue Miscellaneous for the whole State decreased by Rs. 54,535 in spite of an increase of nearly Rs. 52,000 in the Shimoga and Tumkur Districts, and this decrease is attributed to the waiving of process fees and the reduction of temporary assessment on the rectification of Akarbands.

12. *Coercive Processes.*—The total number of coercive processes of all kinds issued during the year was 407,280 (as against 347,179 in the previous year), of which the demand notices alone numbered 240,443, resulting in the realisation of Rs. 21½ lakhs out of Rs. 31 lakhs realised by the adoption of all processes.

13. *Loans and Advances.*—Loans amounting to Rs. 1,14,118 were disbursed during the year out of a total allotment of Rs. 1,48,000.

Out of 2,858 applications for Takavi Advances, 1,089 were sanctioned involving a sum of Rs. 75,865-8-0 and the rest were rejected, leaving 239 applications for disposal at the end of the year. A sum of Rs. 3,04,938-6-0 fell due for collection during the year, of which a sum of Rs. 78,053-9-9 or 25·5 per cent was collected. The collections were generally unsatisfactory in all the districts and this is said to be due to the continued economic depression and fall in the prices of agricultural products. The scheme of loans to coffee planters was continued. An allotment of Rs. 1,20,000 was provided in the Budget, out of which loans to the extent of Rs. 1,08,550 were disbursed during the year. In view of the repeated representations for further help to planters, a Committee has been constituted by Government consisting of officials and representatives of the planting community to investigate the conditions of the planting industry, the adequacy or otherwise of the existing credit facilities and the need for further measures, if any, to stabilise the industry.

Under land improvement loans, 979 applications had to be dealt with during the year, out of which loans aggregating Rs. 45,342-8-0 were granted in 296 cases, leaving 197 cases undisposed of at the end of the year. The loan instalments including the arrears which fell due for collection during the year amounted to

Rs. 3,78,791, out of which only 29·9 per cent, or a sum of Rs. 1,13,542 was recovered.

14. *Takarar Taktas.*—Including the cases of previous years, 78,137 takrar taktas were for disposal during the year and of these 66,172 were finally disposed of. There was an improvement in the percentage of disposals, being 84·6 against 77 in the previous year, and the pendency has also decreased. As in the preceding year, the largest number of cases for disposal and the heaviest pendency related to the Mysore District.

15. *Avenue Trees and Topes.*—The number of trees planted during the year was 91,034, or nearly thrice the number planted in the previous year. Government are glad to note that this important and useful work has received some attention during the year and trust that the interest will be sustained and that roadside avenues throughout the State will be brought to a satisfactory condition.

16. *Execution of Co-operative Societies Decrees.*—Including 4,905 cases pending at the beginning of the year, 7,604 decrees involving nearly Rs. 13 lakhs had to be executed, of which 3,050 decrees of about Rs. 51 lakhs were disposed of leaving 4,554 decrees at the end of the year. The arrears continue to be heavy, particularly in the Bangalore, Mysore, Tumkur and Shimoga Districts.

17. *Tanks.*—Three hundred and two major and one hundred and twenty-seven minor tanks were restored or repaired at a total cost of Rs. 4,60,320 and the value of earth work done by the raiyats was about Rs. 1 lakh. Nearly 2,000 major tanks and 1,600 minor tanks were inspected by the Deputy Commissioners and Sub-Division Officers. A large number of tanks are said to be in urgent need of repairs. Systematic action should be taken by the inspecting officers to see that the defects observed by them during inspections are promptly set right and that all urgent repairs are effected without delay, so that the efficiency of the tanks may not suffer.

18. *Record of Rights.*—The scheme has been introduced into 68 taluks and sub-taluks and final notifications have been issued in respect as 56 taluks. As regards six more taluks, the preliminary stage is reported to have been completed. The total demand on account of Record of Rights fees in respect of 63 taluks and sub-taluks is Rs. 44,20,523, out of which a sum of Rs. 26,94,280 has been collected, leaving a balance of Rs. 17,26,243. The collections during the year amounted to Rs. 1,04,520 as against Rs. 3,10,635 in the previous year. The collections under Record of Rights fees and mutation fees continue to be unsatisfactory. The Revenue Commissioner is requested to enquire into the matter and issue suitable instructions for reducing the arrears appreciably. The total expenditure on the scheme up to the end of the year was Rs. 24,19,252. The scheme of collecting mutation fees along with registration fees at the time of registration having been found to work satisfactorily, has been extended to eight more taluks, bringing the total of such taluks to 24. The question of making such collection compulsory and effecting the necessary statutory changes to provide for this is under the consideration of Government.

19. *Tours and Inspections.*—The Revenue Commissioner toured for 131 days and inspected all the District Offices excepting the Kadur District Office, and four Sub-Division Offices and nine taluk and sub-taluk offices and a large number of villages, tanks and Muzrai Institutions. All the Deputy Commissioners toured for more than the prescribed number of days, the number of days toured by the Deputy Commissioners of Kolar and Shimoga, *viz.*, 222 and 212, being the largest. The Deputy Commissioners of Kolar and Chitaldrug camped out for the largest number of days, *viz.*, 139 and 101, while the Deputy Commissioner, Bangalore, camped out for 27 days only. The inspection of villages by the Deputy Commissioner, Mysore, is the lowest, this officer having inspected only 120 villages. The Sub-Division Officers toured more than the minimum number of days and almost all of them inspected all the taluks and Sub-Registry Offices in their jurisdiction. Government observe that considerable attention was paid to the improvement of rural areas as is evidenced by concentrated propaganda done in the selected villages, improvement works carried out in other interior villages and increased activity shown in providing drinking water facilities. They consider, however, that the work of intensive hobli inspections should receive greater attention, as apart from the improvement of the rural conditions, it ensures the systematic overhauling of all items of

revenue work and enables the officers to locate and check delays in the disposal of business. Government trust that this important work will not be allowed to be neglected and that the Deputy Commissioners and Revenue Commissioner will take suitable notice of any tendency to laxity on the part of officers in this respect.

Conclusion.—Government are glad to note that the work of the department continued to be carried on in an efficient and satisfactory manner.

B. T. KESAVIENGAR,
Chief Secretary to Government.

Introduction of the Scheme of Debt Conciliation into the Chikmagalur and Mudgere Taluks.

READ—

Government Order No. R. 7-75—L. R. 301-36-9, dated 13—14th June 1938, sanctioning the introduction of the Debt Conciliation Scheme into certain taluks for a period of two years with effect from 1st July 1938.

2. Correspondence ending with letter No. C. 3050—39-40, dated 13th January 1940, from the Revenue Commissioner in Mysore in the matter of introducing the Debt Conciliation Scheme into the taluks of Chikmagalur and Mudgere, Kadur District.

ORDER No. R. 4360-4420—L. R. 6-38-30, DATED BANGALORE, THE 26—27TH JANUARY 1940.

Government are pleased to direct tha the Scheme of Debt Conciliation be introduced into the Chikmagalur and Mudgere Taluks and that a Board be established at Chikmagalur with jurisdiction over the two taluks. The Deputy Commissioner, Kadur District, will be the Chairman of the Board for a period of one year.

Mr. A. C. Malle Gowda, Coffee Planter, Aralaguppe Estate, and Mr. Mysore Krishna Setty, Merchant, Chikmagalur, will be the other two members of the Board.

2. An establishment consisting of a clerk on Rs. 30 per mensem and a peon on Rs. 10 per mensem is sanctioned for work in the office of the Board and a sum of Rs. 5 (five) only per mensem is also sanctioned for contingent expenditure.

3. The Superintendent, Government Printing, is requested to arrange to supply the necessary forms and stationery to the Board in consultation with the Revenue Commissioner.

4. The cost during the current year will be met from the lumpsum provision of Rs. 3,000 made in the Budget for the purpose.

B. T. KESAVIENGAR,
Chief Secretary to Government.

Report on the Working of the Treasuries in the State during the year 1938-39.

READ—

Letter No. C. Per. A. 7—38-39, dated 22nd November 1939, from the Revenue Commissioner in Mysore, forwarding with his remarks the report received from the Comptroller on the Working of the Treasuries in the State for the year 1938-39.

ORDER No. R. 4296-307—R. M. 38-39-2, DATED BANGALORE, THE 23RD JANUARY 1940.

1. *Monthly Accounts and Annual Returns.*—Though there has been a slight improvement in avoiding delay in submitting these accounts and returns by most of the District Treasuries, there was a delay of eight days in the Bangalore District. The Revenue Commissioner is requested to obtain and submit to Government a special report regarding the action taken or proposed to be taken for improving the condition of the treasury accounts of this district.

2. *Classification of Receipts and Payments and Objection Slips.*—The number of misclassification in the treasury accounts and the retrenchment slips increased from 145 to 2,208 in 1937-38 to 156 and 2,262, respectively, during the year under report, thus indicating a further set back in improvement as compared with the previous year. It is hoped that greater care will be exercised and misclassifications minimised, if not avoided altogether.

3. *Irregularities in Payments.*—Of the irregularities noticed, 11 cases related to excess or double payments, 19 cases of payments without pre-audit and 18 other cases of noticeable errors. These cases disclose lack of care and call for severe disciplinary action against the officials responsible. It is noted however that in the more serious instances necessary action has been taken.

4. *Inspections.*—Three District Treasuries and nine Taluk Treasuries were inspected by the officers of the Audit Department and all the District Treasuries and majority of the Taluk Treasuries were inspected by the Deputy Commissioners concerned.

B. T. KESAVIENGAR,
Chief Secretary to Government.

LAW SECRETARIAT.

Permits the Village Panchayets to spend up to Rs. 25 for repairs of School Buildings belonging to them.

READ—

Development Secretary's letter No. L. 6484—V. P. 43-33-4, dated 21st March 1935, directing that as the development of education is a discretionary duty of the Village Panchayets and as there are many other demands on the funds of the Panchayets for purposes connected with their primary and obligatory duties, it is not considered advisable to divert these funds for educational purposes such as the construction of, and repairs to, primary school buildings and teachers' quarters save in very exceptional circumstances.

2. Government Order No. L. 3323-42—V. P. 28-36-1, dated 6th November 1936, directing that in very exceptional cases, where there is need for a school building and the Village Panchayets have enough funds to spare for the purpose, after providing for sanitation and other primary needs, which are the first charge on its finances, the utilisation of the funds of the Village Panchayets for construction of school buildings may be allowed with the special sanction of Government.

ORDER NO. L. 6219-30—V. P. 20-39-1, DATED BANGALORE, THE 9—13TH JANUARY 1940.

In partial modification of the orders read above, so far as they relate to repairs, Government are pleased to direct that in regard to school buildings which are the property of the Village Panchayets, the latter may be permitted to spend up to Rs. 25 each time for the repairs of such buildings.

C. SUBRAHMANYA AIYAR,
Secretary to Government,
Law Department.

ELECTRICAL SECRETARIAT.

Administration Report of the Electrical Department for the year 1938-39.

READ—

Correspondence ending with letter No. E. D. S. 1295, dated the 29th November 1939, in regard to the Administration Report on the Working of the Electrical Department for the year 1938-39.

ORDER NO. E. D. S. 1706-60, DATED BANGALORE, THE 22ND JANUARY 1940.

Demand, Collection and Balance.—The gross demand for the year was Rs. 78,02,705 including the previous arrears of Rs. 7,06,184. Against the budget estimate of Rs. 70,00,000 under "Receipts" and the revised one of Rs. 71,11,300,